

R430-70-15. CHILD NUTRITION.

- (1) If food service is provided:
- (a) The provider shall ensure that the program's meal service complies with local health department food service regulations.

Rationale / Explanation

The purpose of this rule is to ensure that food preparation and service are sanitary in order to reduce the possibility of foodborne illness. Minimum standards for food safety are based on scientific data that demonstrate the conditions required to prevent contamination of food with infectious or toxic substances that cause foodborne illness.

Enforcement

This rule would be cited if a program serves food and does not have a food permit from their local health department. Check with the Bureau Director before citing this rule.

Always Level 3 Noncompliance.

- (1) If food service is provided:
- (b) Foods served by programs not currently participating and in good standing with the USDA Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) shall comply with the nutritional requirements of the CACFP. The licensee shall either use standard Department-approved menus, menus provided by the CACFP, or menus approved by a registered dietitian. Dietitian approval shall be noted and dated on the menus, and shall be current within the past 5 years.

Rationale / Explanation

Nourishing food is the cornerstone for children's health, growth, and development. Because young children grow and develop more rapidly during the first few years of life than at any other time, they must be provided food that is adequate in amount and type to meet their basic metabolic, growth, and energy needs. The CACFP regulations, policies, and guidance materials on meal requirements provide the basic guidelines for good nutrition. CFOC, pgs. 149-150 Standards 4.001, 4.002

Enforcement

Providers using CACFP menus may mix and match components of the CACFP menus, so that the provider's day-to-day menu may vary from the CACFP menu, as long as each meal contains all of same nutritional components as the CACFP menus.

Always Level 3 Noncompliance.

- (1) If food service is provided:
- (c) Programs not currently participating and in good standing with the CACFP shall keep a six week record of foods served at each meal or snack.

Rationale / Explanation

The purpose of this rule is to verify that foods actually served to children by programs not participating in CACFP

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meet children's basic nutritional requirements. CFOC, pgs. 149-150 Standards 4.001, 4.002

Enforcement

The six week record of foods served at each meal must be dated, so that Licensing Specialists can determine which foods were served on which dates.

Always Level 3 Noncompliance.

- (1) **If food service is provided:**
(d) **The provider shall post the current week's menu for parent review.**

Rationale / Explanation

Making menus available to parents by posting them in a prominent area helps to inform parents about proper nutrition, and allows parents to know if a food is being served that their child has an allergy to. It also allows parents to plan meals at home that do not duplicate what the child ate at the program that day. CFOC, pgs. 152-153 Standard 4.008

Enforcement

In order for the menu to be posted where parents can review it, it must be posted in an area parents can see as they come and go.

If the program uses a rotating menu, the date needs to be on each week, so the parents know which menu is being served this week.

Always Level 3 Noncompliance.

- (2) **On days when care is provided for three or more hours, the provider shall offer each child in care a meal or snack at least once every three hours.**

Rationale / Explanation

Young children need to be fed often. Appetite and interest in food varies from one meal or snack to the next. To ensure that the child's daily nutritional needs are met, small feedings of nourishing food should be scheduled over the course of a day. Snacks should be nutritious, as they often are a significant part of a child's daily intake of food. CFOC, pgs. 150-151 Standard 4.003

Enforcement

Meal times will be counted from the end of one meal time to the start of the next meal time. An extra 30 minutes will be allowed at the end of nap time if offered, to allow children time to wake up from their nap and get ready for snack.

For programs who provide late evening or overnight care, meals or snacks do not need to be served every three hours after children have gone to bed for the night.

Always Level 3 Noncompliance.

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- (3) The provider shall serve children's food on dishes or napkins, except for individual serving size items, such as crackers, if they are placed directly in the children's hands. The provider shall not place food on a bare table.

Rationale / Explanation

Using clean food service dishes and utensils prevents the spread of microorganisms that can cause disease. The surfaces that are in contact with food must be sanitary. Food should not be put directly on the table surface for two reasons. First, even washed and sanitized tables are more likely to be contaminated than washed and sanitized dishes or disposable plates. Second, learning to eat from plates reduces contamination of the table surface when children put down their partially eaten food while they are eating. CFOC, pgs. 165-166 Standard 4.029

Enforcement

Always Level 3 Noncompliance.

- (4) If any child in care has a food allergy, the provider shall ensure that all caregivers who serve food to children are aware of the allergy.

Rationale / Explanation

Food allergies are common, occurring in between two and eight percent of children. Food allergic reactions can range from mild skin or gastrointestinal symptoms to severe, life-threatening reactions with respiratory and/or cardiovascular compromise. Deaths from food allergies are being reported in increasing numbers. For all of these reasons, vigilant efforts to avoid exposure to the offending foods are necessary. CFOC, pgs. 154-155 Standard 4.010

Sharing children's allergies does not violate HIPPA privacy regulations as long as the parent has given their permission for their child's allergy information to be communicated to staff.

Enforcement

If a child just doesn't like a particular food (but the child doesn't have any negative physical reaction to it) that is considered a food preference, not a food allergy or sensitivity.

Food sensitivities can result in minor irritations (rashes, loose stools), whereas a true food allergy could cause a life-threatening event (anaphylaxis, a severe asthma attack, extreme hives, etc.).

Level 1 Noncompliance: for food allergies.

Level 2 Noncompliance: for food sensitivities.

- (5) The provider shall ensure that food and drink brought in by parents for an individual child's use is labeled with the child's name, and refrigerated if needed.

Rationale / Explanation

The purposes of this rule are to ensure that children are not accidentally served food brought by another child, and

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to ensure that food brought from home does not cause foodborne illness. Foodborne illness and poisoning is a common occurrence when food has not been properly refrigerated and covered. Although many of these illnesses are limited to vomiting and diarrhea, some are life-threatening. CFOC, pg. 169 Standard 4.040

Enforcement

Food and drink brought from home can be labeled with the child's first name only, unless there is more than one child in the program with food or drink brought from home who has the same first name. When this is the case, the food and drink can be labeled with the child's first name and last initial. If there is more than one child in the program with food or drink brought in from home who has the same first name and last initial, the food and drink must be labeled with the child's full first and last name.

Refrigerated can include being in a lunch container with a cold pack.

Level 1 Noncompliance: If failure to follow this rule results in a child being served food they are allergic to.

Level 3 Noncompliance otherwise.